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THOMAS W. PEGUES.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The following is the text of the Bill as it passed both Houses:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the intent and meaning of the Act of 2d day of March, 1867, entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d day of March, 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were not loyal State governments, and that, therefore, said governments, if continued, were continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the disapproval of the general of the army of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander, the proper administration of said act shall require it to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the disapproval of the general as aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by the appointment of some other persons to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SEC. 3. That the General of the army of the United States shall be re-vested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided, that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions, any civil officer may be removed either by the military officers in command of the district or by the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the use and proper administration of this Act and Acts to which it is supplemental.

SEC. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 23d, 1867, shall have power and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered until such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto, and such board shall have

power to examine, under oath, to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned, with the registration list, to the commanding general of the district, setting forth the grounds of such refusal or such striking from the list; provided, that no person shall be disqualified as member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

SEC. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act, is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, or who was afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or vote; and the word "executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice.

SEC. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list; and such board shall, also, during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who, at any time, possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered, or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and to fill any vacancy on such board.

SEC. 9. That all members of such boards of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commanders, shall be required to take and to subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SEC. 10. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any of the officers or appointees acting under them, shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SEC. 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed literally to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

HOW TO PRESERVE ICE.—Take two bags of stout osenburgh; the inner one should be ten inches wide by fourteen inches deep. The outer bag should be made at least two inches wider each way. After placing one bag inside the other, stuff feathers between the two, and sew the two bags together at the top. Put a block of ice into a bag of this description, and it will be preserved from melting for nearly a week, when under exposure it will melt in less than an hour. Invalids and others will find the above article indispensable for the sick room.

DEATH OF AN OLD PRINTER.—Mr. M. Tracey, for some time foreman of the Charleston Mercury, died in this city at half-past 10 yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of several months, in the forty-seventh year of his age.—*Charleston News 18th.*

FROM THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR. YOUNG MEN OF THE SOUTH.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR:—To those who stood by the Lost Cause until "the bitter end," we would address this article. Those who faltered and fainted by the way-side—who were "weary in well doing," from what cause soever, are to be pitied.—Many of them wanted in faith; many were jealous of the favor, so to say, shown to others, became recreant to their high trust; many lacked true courage, indomitable will, perseverance, and the nobler principles of our noble-born Southern youth. Whether so constituted by nature, or a wrong bias given by education, it is no less true they faltered and fell by the way-side, and we pity them and their progeny.

But there are hosts of ye left, that stood up to our Lost Cause until the very end, and whether with an "armless sleeve," or but one leg to hobble on through life, yet ye are nobles, heroes, every one, and if you will but carry out your principles through all the changes and fluctuations of life, you will be certain of receiving your reward—if not in this, you will in another and a better world.

Patient perseverance will give you at least the knowledge of a conscientious discharge of duty, worth all the silver and gold, with the "mines of Golconda" added.

We have accepted the issue placed upon us by force; we have acknowledged defeat. Let us, one and all, old and young, stand by our acceptance, and steadfastly in the line of duty, as you all have shown a capacity to do—not influenced by the cold shudder, or doubts or fears of the timid. Each and all of you had high hopes, and on occasional misgiving, or may be not so far as that, but something like a fear, we might fail; yet you relaxed not—you tired not. You were first to the reveille, and the last to the mournful dirge that put to rest the last hope of liberty on this continent.

We are no flatterer—we speak simple truth when we say, when History dips her pen in ink, and writes for unborn millions to read, the young men who stood shoulder to shoulder until our Joe Johnston yielded his sword and struck his colors, will be classed with the heroes of Thermopylae, and a new song will be sung, classing their names with "the bravest of the brave." There was even hope to some, when the great Robt. E. Lee yielded to superior force—never to superior Generalship or true bravery; but when Joe Johnston fell, hope were folly.

Your courage and steadfast adherence to principle, proves beyond all question, that you are capable of building up our walls, battered down by a bloody and hired fanatical soldiery. And we beseech you, by all you hold sacred on earth or in Heaven, that you now turn to the peaceful vocations of life, and show to the world that you are as competent to handle the plow, the hoe, the spade, the axe, the sledge, the hammer, the plane, the saw, the adze, &c., &c., as you did handle the sword, the carbine, the rifle, the musket, the cartridge. Let others say or do as they will, but let us go to work, and make our own, our sunny South, more than she ever was.—We have the talent, the energy, enterprise, the industry and zeal, for any work—only let not ease and luxury and display draw you from the work. Those of us who were born to gloves and broadcloth, can, without detracting any worth we may have had, lay them aside, and if for a blistered hand and a sunburnt face, they will be only the "shibboleth" that will pass us on to a higher station. Leave all unkindness and harsh expressions of individuals, to those who lacked spirit to act. Be courteous and civil, even to those who were our enemies, and let industry and perseverance, with good morals, be your jewels. You have made too exalted a record on the page of time, to have it blotted out by inaction and querulous complaints. Be men, and leave politics meddling in General Government affairs to those who could not meet the foe on the bloody field, and "great will be your reward." M. W. P.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Chicago Journal knows of one firm in Southern Illinois which sold, the present season, in six Counties, 406 new reaping machines.

FROM THE HONORABLE (LA.) CIVIC GUARDS. CHINESE LABORERS.

Col. Dennett, of the Planters' Banner has been on one of his tours of observation, and gives his readers the benefit of what he saw in his usual clear and simple style. We copy his observations on the Chinese laborers he saw on Dr. Kittridge's plantation:—There are now twelve Chinese laborers at work for Dr. Kittridge on his plantation, and Lieut. Kelley is daily expecting thirty-eight more. These laborers have served out their time as coolies on the Island of Cuba, and now at liberty to go where they please, and hire with whom they please.—They receive on this plantation fourteen dollars per month the year round. They don't mind the sun while at work, but when walking out on Sundays each has a red umbrella and a fan. I happened to see them in their Sunday gear. They are neat in their persons, food, bedding and everything else. They bathe often, and take good care of clothes and bedding.—They are of a light copper color, have black straight hair, and look more like Indians than any other people. I noticed one with his head shaved on the sides and top, and a queue behind. They wear a white blouse reaching to their hips, a pair of breeches and hat, shoes in dry weather, and in wet weather they go barefoot and roll their breeches above their knees, when working in ditches or mud. Their beds are of matting, and their pillows blocks of wood about as large as a man's hand and three times as thick, with a blouse folded and laid on each. They have mosquito bars, and fix them and their bedding up neatly, and keep them in good order.

The rations of these Cuba Chinamen are simply half a pound of pork and a pound of rice daily. They abhor corn bread, and will nearly starve before they will touch it. They cook greens, weed, and other weeds for breakfast, and are fond of potatoes and vegetables. They hang up an opossum till it is juicy and mellow, and then cook it and stuff it with raisins.

They are neat cooks, neat gardeners, and ingenious. Whatever they do is not rapidly, but well. They speak the Spanish language, and a creole of the Lafourche, who speaks Spanish, manages them and acts as interpreter. They appear to be peaceable and satisfied, do anything they are required to do without a murmur, and as freely to work in a ditch knee deep in mud as in the field. They are always quiet, and work steadily all day long, but not rapidly.

On Monday morning, the 1st inst., Lieut. Kelly had a couple of horses saddled by about 5 o'clock, and we rode over the fields together. We circled round to where the Chinese laborers were working on ditches, cutting weeds from the banks, sides and bottoms. They cut every weed with great care, not allowing one to escape, but they do not cut quite as fast as the negroes who were more careless in their work. We rode on to a part of the field where they had worked on cane a few days before. Though it was necessary to work rapidly on account of the crop being much in the grass, the Chinese, could not be induced to slight their work. They would work among the cane with their fingers, and pull all of the grass out, and round the ridge up with their hoers.

From what I saw I am favorably impressed with Chinese laborers, but I would sooner have these direct from China than those from Cuba, who have passed through the hands of labor agents. Labor agents are usually sharp and unscrupulous, and would be likely to pick up the most worthless coolies on the Island, loafers, idlers, and those unskilled in agriculture.—The agent, who furnished Dr. Kittridge's laborers, stated that the planters will not let the best of the coolies leave the Island of Cuba.—They will pay them fifteen to twenty-five dollars in gold per month rather than let them go.

As to the stealing propensities of these laborers, or their malice, I don't think these will give their employers any more trouble than they would find in white or black laborers. They appear to be social, and much more passionless than either whites or blacks. I think they are the laborers for Louisiana. The negroes are entirely all raising their children in perfect idleness, and the next generation of this race now growing up will not cultivate these cane, corn, and cotton fields,

and will not keep up these levees.

We may as well commence providing for this inevitable event in season.—Many of the negroes who have been raised to habits of industry will be industrious as long as they live, but their children will be of little account to themselves or any others, except the white politicians who want their votes to help them to fat offices.

SCIENTIFIC.—The Richmond Medical Journal for June, 1867, has reached us, and in it we find two articles from South Carolina contributors. In former times, Charleston used to have a first class medical journal but now its late editor is a brilliant contributor to a New Orleans journal. Another South Carolinian is the editor of the Richmond journal, and the two most interesting original communications in the present number are those by Dr. Baruch, of Camden, and Dr. S. Logan, late of this city, but now Professor elect of Surgery in the New Orleans School of Medicine; all of which shows that if means or energy are lacking, and prevent our having a medical journal of our own, it is gratifying to find such substantial assurance that it is in the minor and accessory qualities only our Profession can even be suspected deficient, but that in the essentials of learning, they are abreast with their brethren elsewhere.

Dr. S. Baruch, of Camden, S. C., contributes a very interesting article on Hypodermic Medication. We have read it over carefully, and if a layman may be permitted an opinion on a purely professional subject, we should say that Dr. B. has reason to be well satisfied with his production. It is well conceived, well arranged, and admirably executed; and if the little we can say in his commendation can induce him to try his pen again, we know we shall do the profession a service. Dr. B. contributed some interesting observations on "Bayonet Wounds" to the Confederate Medical and Surgical Journal, published in Richmond during the last two years of the war. Dr. B. studied medicine in the Medical College of South Carolina, and entered the Confederate army as Assistant Surgeon in the 3d S. C. Battalion.—This command he accompanied through Virginia and the two Maryland campaigns, during which time he had frequent and abundant opportunity both of acquiring large experience and giving proof of proficiency. His early promotion, notwithstanding his youth, gives proof that his worth found acknowledgement even in the Surgeon-General's office. In 1864 he was made Surgeon of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, and early in 1865 he was sent to establish hospitals in North Carolina, where the close of the war found him. Although a mere country practitioner, we are pleased to see that he keeps up his studies, and still occasionally yields to his writing propensity.

Charleston Daily News.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—Geo. W. Kendall writes from Texas to the New Orleans Picayune, and gives us the following sensible views:

The lessons which adversity teaches are hard, yet they must be learned. And these lessons are always useful. I know that it comes hard for a young man to walk behind a plow who once rode behind a fast trotter; nor is it agreeable to a young lady to make and put on her dresses all by herself, who formerly had a couple of servants to take these irksome jobs off her hands. Yet I can see no other remedy, at least for those who have simply been ruined by the war, and the list is a long one. That a large majority have accepted the situation cheerfully, I am glad to say is true—I mean the situation to earn their own living; all must do it. And there are many who think, and I am one of them, that in the long run it will be all the better for the rising generation of the South—a generation which is to follow on notorious-ly brought up in ignorance of work and indolence as to any useful occupation. The race of men growing up will be more muscular—the woman stronger and heartier—and their children again improve upon the stock. I have never heard that exercise was hurtful, and I have consulted good physicians on the subject.

How often do we hear our people complain that they have been out all day hunting for a servant, without success. Had they turned to in the morning they could have done all

their work themselves in a couple of hours, and saved money and shoe leather by the operation. Too many people in the South have been brought up to be waited upon; they must now tie their own shoes, and I repeat that the sooner they begin, the better it will be. I know that many think they can escape this state of things by going to Brazil, or some other out-of-the-way country; but toil is the common lot of the poor man the world over, so far as I have seen, and in no part of the world is toil as remunerative as in the Southern States of America. Let us work.

PAY THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The proposition to pay the national debt immediately—all in greenbacks—seems to be meeting with general and universal favor. The following, from the Washington (Ohio) Register, is a fair specimen of the voice of the country press. It says:

We are in favor of paying off the public debt in greenbacks. If they are good enough for the farmers, mechanics and business men of the nation, why are they not good enough for the rich men of the country? If the public debt was paid off in greenbacks, the entire wealth of the country would be brought upon the tax duplicate, and every man would be required to pay taxes according to his wealth. There would be no rich men exempt from taxation, while drawing interest in gold on Government bonds, while the masses of the people were doing business with a rag currency. The nation would save millions every year in interest to bond-holders. The taxes of the people would be lessened, and all the greenbacks destroyed by accident or other cause would inure to the benefit of the Government. Pay the public debt immediately—pay it in greenbacks, and let all the citizens have the same kind of money and all pay taxes alike.

UNIFORM CURRENCY.—The monetary conference in session in Paris, with the object of bringing about a unificative currency among the nations of the world, has adopted the five franc piece as the unit of gold coins.

It is understood that the United States Government, under this arrangement, will reduce the value of the gold dollar to that of the five franc piece, and that the French Government will coin pieces of twenty-five francs, which will then be of the same value as the United States five dollar gold piece, while England, by a slight reduction in the value of the sovereign, will bring it down to the same standard.

The English members of the conference were very loth to agree to this arrangement, which will virtually make the American dollar the unit for gold, and tried to effect a compromise upon the ten franc piece.—This, however, failed; and now that the three principal commercial nations of the world are agreed upon a standard, it is probable that it will not be long before most of the others will unite with them.

Charleston Courier.

THE CROPS IN GEORGETOWN.—The Georgetown Times says: We continue to hear discouraging accounts about the crops. Too much rain is the universal cry, an exuberant growth of grass, and certain destruction to rice of late planting, with, in some cases, probable loss of the plant in the more advanced stages. From what we can learn, the greatest damage has been felt in the Pee Dee country, and in some portions of the Waccamaw. The Black River, Sampit and Santee planters are not so much injured as was at first supposed, as we infer from conversations, with gentlemen from those sections, although none speak very encouragingly of the prospects. The rivers still continue too full for the drainage of lands and are kept so by the prevalence of Easterly winds, which keep up the tides, and prevent the rivers from attaining their former level.—Very little is expected from the corn, as the most flattering prospects in the low lands have been almost entirely destroyed.

An old clergyman who had been an army chaplain, and was teaching a female seminary in the course of conversation said: "I have been under civil government, ecclesiastical government, military government and petticoat government—and I like petticoat government the best."